

GENDER EQUITY

A worldwide gap

Gender and education

Complete table at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2007

References

CURRENT SITUATION (latest available data)

- Better situation
- Above average
- Below average
- Worse situation
- Insufficient data

EVOLUTION (since 1990 or closest available year)

- Significant progress
- Slight progress
- || Stagnant
- ← Slight regression
- ← Significant regression

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	LITERACY RATIO GAP (women/men)	NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)
	—	Afghanistan (—)	0.36			0.28
→	97	Albania (95)	1.00 →	1.00	0.98 →	1.57
→	127	Algeria (95)	0.92 →	0.98 →	1.05	1.08
	—	Andorra (—)		0.97 ←	1.01	1.00
	109	Angola (—)	0.75			0.66 ←
	39	Argentina (94)	1.00	0.99	1.07	1.51
	92	Armenia (96)	1.00	1.04	1.03 →	1.21
	—	Aruba (—)	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.51
	13	Australia (99)		1.00	1.01	1.23
	30	Austria (99+)				1.19 →
	73	Azerbaijan (91)	1.00 *	0.98	0.98 ←	0.87 →
	16	Bahamas (—)		1.03	1.02	
	138	Bahrain (99)	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.84
→	109	Bangladesh (57)		1.03	1.11 →	0.50
	5	Barbados (99)		0.99	1.05	2.47
	55	Belarus (97)	1.00 *	0.97	1.01	1.39
→	19	Belgium (99+)		1.00	1.00	1.21 →
	73	Belize (91)		1.01	1.05	2.43
→	148	Benin (73)	0.56 →	0.78 →	0.49 →	0.25 →
	—	Bermuda (—)				1.18
→	49	Bolivia (80)	0.98 →	1.01	0.99 →	
	—	Bosnia and Herzegovina (—)	1.00			
	55	Botswana (91)	1.04	1.03	1.10	0.85 →
	25	Brazil (89)	1.02		1.07	1.32
	—	Brunei Darussalam (97)	1.00			2.03
	19	Bulgaria (97)	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.16
→	118	Burkina Faso (71)	0.65 →	0.77 →	0.68 →	0.29
→	71	Burundi (56)	0.92 →	0.89 →		0.37
→	78	Cambodia (59)	0.90 →	0.96 →	0.73 →	0.46 →
	133	Cameroon (70)				0.64
	16	Canada (99)		1.00	0.99 *	1.36
→	78	Cape Verde (92)		0.99 →	1.12	1.10 →
←	—	Cayman Islands (—)		0.95 ←	1.10	3.01
→	148	Central African Republic (—)	0.67 →			0.19 →
	148	Chad (43)	0.42 ←	0.68 →	0.33 →	0.14
→	73	Chile (99)	1.00			0.95 →
→	78	China (93)	0.99 →			0.85 →
	16	Colombia (89)	1.00	1.01	1.11	1.09
→	—	Comoros (72)		0.85 →		0.77 →
	133	Congo, DR (—)	0.81 →			
	142	Congo, Rep. (80)				0.19 ←
	—	Cook Islands (—)		0.99	1.09	

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	LITERACY RATIO GAP (women/men)		NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)		NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)		GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	
	55	Costa Rica (96)	1.00						1.25	
→	153	Cote d'Ivoire (77)	0.74	→	0.80	→	0.57	→	0.36	
	25	Croatia (97)	1.00		0.99		1.02		1.19	
	55	Cuba (99)	1.00		0.97	←	1.02		1.00	
	62	Cyprus (99+)	1.00		1.00		1.03		0.98	
	44	Czech Republic (99)							1.10	→
	7	Denmark (99+)			1.01		1.03		1.42	
→	127	Djibouti (78)			0.79	→	0.70	→	0.82	→
	—	Dominica (94)			1.01		1.03			
	62	Dominican Republic (85)	1.03		1.02		1.21		1.64	
	30	Ecuador (81)	1.00		1.01		1.01			
→	139	Egypt (90)	0.88	→	0.97	→	0.94			
	44	El Salvador (80)			1.00		1.03		1.22	
	—	Equatorial Guinea (59)	1.00	→	0.85	←	0.59	←	0.43	→
←	139	Eritrea (67)			0.86	←	0.66	←	0.15	
	19	Estonia (99)	1.00		1.00		1.03		1.68	
→	114	Ethiopia (50)			0.94	→	0.64		0.34	→
	99	Fiji (99)			0.99		1.06		1.20	
	2	Finland (99+)			1.00		1.01		1.20	
	67	France (99+)			1.00		1.02		1.28	
	114	Gabon (82)			0.99				0.54 *	
→	118	Gambia (70)			1.06	→	0.83	→	0.23	←
	62	Georgia (95)			0.99		1.00		1.03	
→	92	Ghana (66)	0.86		0.99	→	0.90	→	0.48	→
	52	Greece (99+)	1.00		0.99		1.04		1.17	
	—	Grenada (92)			0.99		1.10			
→	118	Guatemala (72)	0.91	→	0.95	→	0.92		0.72	
→	109	Guinea (68)	0.57		0.84	→	0.51	→	0.20	→
→	123	Guinea-Bissau (—)			0.71	→	0.55		0.18	
	85	Guyana (81)			0.98				1.91	
	78	Honduras (76)	1.05		1.02				1.46	→
	39	Hong Kong (China) (—)			0.95	←	0.97	←	0.97	→
	39	Hungary (97)			0.99		0.99		1.40	
	7	Iceland (99+)			0.97		1.03		1.85	
→	148	India (71)	0.80	→	0.94	→			0.66	→
→	107	Indonesia (85)	1.00	→	0.98		0.99	→	0.79	→
→	105	Iran, Islamic Rep. (91)			0.99	→	0.94		1.11	→
→	—	Iraq (79)	0.91	→	0.86		0.71	→	0.59	→
	44	Ireland (99+)			1.00		1.06		1.28	→
	25	Israel (99+)	1.00		1.01		1.00		1.33	
	71	Italy (99)	1.00		1.00		1.02		1.34	→
→	78	Jamaica (95)			1.01		1.03		2.29	→
→	85	Japan (99+)			1.00		1.01		0.89	→
	133	Jordan (99)	1.00		1.02		1.02		1.10	
	67	Kazakhstan (95)	1.00 *		0.99		0.99		1.38	
→	85	Kenya (68)	1.01	→	1.00		1.01		0.60	
	—	Kiribati (88)			1.01 *		1.18			
	99	Korea, Rep. (99)			1.00		1.00		0.62	→
	123	Kuwait (99)	1.00		1.03	→	1.05		2.72	
	97	Kyrgyzstan (96)	1.00 *		0.99				1.19	
→	107	Lao, PDR (58)	0.90	→	0.94	→	0.85	→	0.63	→
	13	Latvia (99)	1.00						1.72	
	127	Lebanon (96)			0.99				1.12	
	73	Lesotho (69)			1.06		1.54		1.51	

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	LITERACY RATIO GAP (women/men)		NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)		NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)		GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	
	—	Liberia (—)			0.78		0.57		0.76	
	—	Libya (—)							1.09	→
	—	Liechtenstein (—)			1.03		1.11		0.37	
	10	Lithuania (97)	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.56	
	85	Luxembourg (97)			1.00		1.07		1.18	
→	—	Macao (China) (—)	1.00	→	0.97		1.08		0.65	→
	49	Macedonia, FYR (97)	0.99		1.00		0.97		1.39	
→	73	Madagascar (63)	0.94	→	1.00		1.03 *		0.90	→
→	85	Malawi (63)	0.86 *	→	1.05	→	0.86	→	0.54	→
	92	Malaysia (98)	1.00		1.00		1.14		1.41	
	67	Maldives (86)	1.00		1.01		1.15		2.37	
→	109	Mali (66)	0.52 *	→	0.85	→			0.47	→
	91	Malta (99+)	1.04 *		1.00		1.06		1.34	→
	—	Marshall Islands (94)			0.99		1.06		1.30	
→	—	Mauritania (75)	0.82	→	0.99	→	0.82	→	0.31	→
→	105	Mauritius (99)	1.02		1.02		1.01		1.39	→
→	78	Mexico (94)	1.00		1.00	→	1.03		0.98	→
	19	Moldova (96)	1.00		0.99		1.04		1.36	
	55	Mongolia (96)	1.01		1.01		1.14		1.64	
→	145	Morocco (78)	0.75	→	0.94	→	0.86	→	0.87	→
→	62	Mozambique (61)			0.90	→	0.78	→	0.46	
	—	Myanmar (73)	0.98		1.02	→	0.98		1.76	
	30	Namibia (86)	1.03		1.08		1.35		1.15	
→	142	Nepal (55)	0.75	→	0.87				0.40	→
	10	Netherlands (99+)			0.99		1.01		1.08	→
	—	Netherlands Antilles (—)					1.10		1.49	
	9	New Zealand (99+)			1.00		1.04		1.47	
	109	Nicaragua (74)	1.06		0.99		1.13		1.11	→
→	133	Niger (55)	0.44	→	0.71	→	0.68	→	0.40	→
	139	Nigeria (63)			0.89		0.91 *		0.55	
	—	Niue (—)			1.00 *		1.05 *			
	4	Norway (99+)			1.00		1.01		1.54	
→	144	Oman (97)	0.99	→	1.02	→	1.01		1.37	→
→	145	Pakistan (60)	0.72	→	0.73		0.73		0.80	→
	—	Palau (—)			0.96				2.15	
	44	Panama (91)	0.99		1.00		1.10		1.66	
	—	Papua New Guinea (73)	0.93	→					0.55 *	
	78	Paraguay (85)							1.37	
	62	Peru (86)	0.98		1.00		1.00	→	1.03	
	13	Philippines (77)	1.01		1.02		1.20		1.28	
	30	Poland (99+)			1.00		1.03		1.41	
	25	Portugal (99+)			0.99		1.11		1.32	
	127	Qatar (97)	1.03		0.99		0.98		3.69	
	37	Romania (96)	1.00		0.99		1.03		1.26	→
	37	Russian Federation (97)	1.00		1.01				1.36	
→	2	Rwanda (51)	0.98	→	1.04				0.62	→
	114	Samoa (97)			1.00		1.14		0.93	←
	118	Sao Tomé and Príncipe (78)	0.99		1.00		1.07			
→	145	Saudi Arabia (95)	0.96	→	0.91	→	0.96	→	1.50	→
→	104	Senegal (72)	0.70	→	0.95	→	0.72			
	—	Serbia and Montenegro (—) ¹	1.00		1.00				1.20	
→	—	Seychelles (—)	1.00		1.01	→	1.07			
	153	Sierra Leone (—)	0.63						0.40	
	—	Singapore (—)	1.00							

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	LITERACY RATIO GAP (women/men)		NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)		NET SECONDARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)		GROSS TERTIARY ENROLMENT RATIO GAP (women/men)	
	39	Slovakia (—)							1.23	▬
▬	30	Slovenia (99)			1.00	▬	1.00	▬	1.38	▬
	118	Solomon Islands (—)			0.96		0.86	→		
▬	39	South Africa (87)	1.00 *	▬	1.01	▬	1.12	▬	1.17	→
▬	10	Spain (99+)			0.99	▬	1.04	▬	1.22	▬
	92	Sri Lanka (—)	1.01	▬	1.00					
	—	St. Kitts and Nevis (99)			1.08		1.03			
▬	99	St. Lucia (96)			0.97	▬	1.09	▬	2.85	▬
→	85	St. Vincent and the Grenadines (95)			0.97	→	1.09	▬		
→	—	Sudan (81)	0.84	→	0.83	→			0.92	→
▬	55	Suriname (85)	0.98		1.07	▬	1.38	▬	1.62	
→	123	Swaziland (77)	1.03	▬	1.01	▬	1.24	▬	1.08	→
▬	1	Sweden (99+)			1.00	▬	1.03	▬	1.55	▬
→	52	Switzerland (99+)			1.00	▬	0.93	▬	0.80	→
→	127	Syrian Arab Republic (87)	0.96	→	0.95	→	0.93	→		
←	—	Tajikistan (86)	1.00	▬	0.96	▬	0.85	←	0.33	←
→	30	Tanzania (70)	0.94	→	0.98	▬			0.41	→
▬	25	Thailand (—)	1.00	▬					1.11	▬
	—	Timor-Leste (—)							1.48	
→	148	Togo (70)	0.76	→	0.85	→	0.48	→	0.20	→
←	—	Tonga (94)	1.00 *		0.97 *	←	1.23	▬	1.67	
→	44	Trinidad and Tobago (98)			0.99	▬	1.05	▬	1.26	→
→	114	Tunisia (95)	0.96	→	1.00	→	1.04	▬	1.36	→
→	133	Turkey (92)	0.95	→	0.95	▬			0.73	→
	—	Turkmenistan (—)	1.00 *							
	—	Turks and Caicos Islands (—)			1.08	▬	1.00	▬		
→	67	Uganda (63)	0.86	→			0.87	→	0.62	→
▬	30	Ukraine (97)	1.00	▬	1.00	▬	1.00	▬	1.19	▬
▬	127	United Arab Emirates (98)			0.97	▬	1.06	▬	3.24	▬
→	19	United Kingdom (99)			1.00	→	1.03	▬	1.37	→
▬	19	United States of America (99)			0.96	←	1.03	▬	1.39	▬
	49	Uruguay (95)							2.04	▬
	—	Uzbekistan (—)							0.80	
▬	99	Vanuatu (85)			0.98	←	0.86	→	0.58	→
▬	52	Venezuela (94)	1.02	▬	1.01	▬	1.15	▬	1.08	▬
▬	55	Viet Nam (90)	0.99 *	▬	0.94	→			0.77	▬
→	—	Virgin Islands (USA) (—)			1.00	▬	1.11	→		
→	123	West Bank and Gaza (96)	1.00		1.00	▬	1.05	▬	1.04	→
→	155	Yemen (64)			0.73	→	0.46		0.38	→
▬	92	Zambia (75)	0.91 *	→	1.00	→	0.78	←	0.46	▬
→	99	Zimbabwe (76)			1.01	▬	0.93	→	0.63	→

Notes: (*) Data refers to years or periods other than those specified in the indicator definition.
(1) Prior to separation.

Source: UNESCO Website Database, February 2007 (www.uis.unesco.org/).

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at:
www.socialwatch.org/statistics2007

DEFINITION OF INDICATORS:

Literacy ratio gap (women/men): Ratio of female literacy ratio (15-24 years old) to male literacy ratio (15-24 years old). Last available data: 2000-2005; evolution since 1991.

Net primary enrolment ratio gap (women/men): Ratio of female net primary enrolment ratio to male net primary enrolment ratio. Last available data: 2000-2005; evolution since 1990.

Net secondary enrolment ratio gap (women/men): Ratio of female net secondary enrolment ratio to male net secondary enrolment ratio. Last available data: 2000-2005; evolution since 1991.

Gross tertiary enrolment ratio gap (women/men): Ratio of female gross tertiary enrolment ratio to male gross tertiary enrolment ratio. Last available data: 2000-2005; evolution since 1991.

GENDER EQUITY

Gender gap in economic activity and earned income

Complete table at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2007

References

CURRENT SITUATION
(latest available data)

- Better situation
- Above average
- Below average
- Worse situation
- Insufficient data

EVOLUTION
(since 1990 or closest available year)

- ➔ Significant progress
- ➔ Slight progress
- || Stagnant
- ➔ Slight regression
- ➔ Significant regression

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	ACTIVITY RATE GAP (women/men)	ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (women/men)	
	97	Albania (95)	0.7		0.5
➔	127	Algeria (95)	0.5	➔	0.3
	109	Angola (—)	0.8		0.6
➔	39	Argentina (94)	0.7	➔	0.5
	92	Armenia (96)	0.8		0.6
➔	13	Australia (99)	0.8	➔	0.7
➔	30	Austria (99+)	0.8	➔	0.4
	73	Azerbaijan (91)	0.9		0.6
➔	16	Bahamas (—)	0.9	➔	0.7
	138	Bahrain (99)	0.3		0.3
➔	109	Bangladesh (57)	0.6	➔	0.5
➔	5	Barbados (99)	0.9	➔	0.6
➔	55	Belarus (97)	0.9	➔	0.6
➔	19	Belgium (99+)	0.8	➔	0.6
➔	73	Belize (91)	0.5	➔	0.4
	148	Benin (73)	0.6		0.5
➔	—	Bhutan (69)	0.6	➔	0.6
➔	49	Bolivia (80)	0.8	➔	0.6
➔	—	Bosnia and Herzegovina (—)	0.9	➔	0.7
➔	55	Botswana (91)	0.7	➔	0.4
➔	25	Brazil (89)	0.7	➔	0.6
	—	Brunei Darussalam (97)	0.6		0.7
➔	19	Bulgaria (97)	0.8	➔	0.7
	118	Burkina Faso (71)	0.9		0.7
	71	Burundi (56)	1.0		0.8
	78	Cambodia (59)	0.1		0.7
➔	133	Cameroon (70)	0.7	➔	0.5
➔	16	Canada (99)	0.9	➔	0.6
➔	78	Cape Verde (92)	0.5	➔	0.4
	148	Central African Republic (—)	0.8		0.6
➔	148	Chad (43)	0.9	➔	0.7
➔	—	Channel Islands (—)	0.8	➔	0.4
➔	73	Chile (99)	0.5	➔	0.4
	78	China (93)	0.9		0.6
➔	16	Colombia (89)	0.8	➔	0.6
➔	—	Comoros (72)	0.7	➔	0.5
	133	Congo, DR (—)	0.7		0.5
	142	Congo, Rep. (80)	0.7		0.5
➔	55	Costa Rica (96)	0.6	➔	0.5
➔	153	Cote d'Ivoire (77)	0.5	➔	0.3
➔	25	Croatia (97)	0.8	➔	0.7
➔	55	Cuba (99)	0.6	➔	0.6

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	ACTIVITY RATE GAP (women/men)	ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (women/men)	
→	62	Cyprus (99+)	0.8	→	0.6
←	44	Czech Republic (99)	0.8	←	0.5
	7	Denmark (99+)	0.9		0.7
←	127	Djibouti (78)	0.7	←	0.5
→	62	Dominican Republic (85)	0.6	→	0.4
→	30	Ecuador (81)	0.8	→	0.6
←	139	Egypt (90)	0.3	←	0.2
	44	El Salvador (80)	0.6		0.4
	—	Equatorial Guinea (59)	0.6		0.4
	139	Eritrea (67)	0.7		0.4
←	19	Estonia (99)	0.9	←	0.6
	114	Ethiopia (50)	0.8		0.6
→	99	Fiji (99)	0.7	→	0.5
→	2	Finland (99+)	0.1	→	0.7
→	67	France (99+)	0.9	→	0.6
	—	French Polynesia (—)	0.7		
	114	Gabon (82)	0.8		0.6
←	118	Gambia (70)	0.7	←	0.5
←	62	Georgia (95)	0.7	←	0.4
→	5	Germany (99+)	0.9	→	0.6
	92	Ghana (66)	0.1		0.7
→	52	Greece (99+)	0.7	→	0.6
	—	Guam (—)	0.7		
→	118	Guatemala (72)	0.4	→	0.3
	109	Guinea (68)	0.9		0.7
	123	Guinea-Bissau (—)	0.7		0.5
→	85	Guyana (81)	0.5	→	0.4
	—	Haiti (—)	0.7		0.5
→	78	Honduras (76)	0.6	→	0.5
→	39	Hong Kong (China) (—)	0.8	→	0.5
→	39	Hungary (97)	0.8	→	0.6
→	7	Iceland (99+)	0.9	→	0.7
←	148	India (71)	0.4	←	0.3
	107	Indonesia (85)	0.6		0.5
→	105	Iran, Islamic Rep. (91)	0.5	→	0.4
→	—	Iraq (79)	0.3	→	
→	44	Ireland (99+)	0.8	→	0.5
→	25	Israel (99+)	0.9	→	0.6
→	71	Italy (99)	0.7	→	0.5
←	78	Jamaica (95)	0.8	←	0.6
	85	Japan (99+)	0.7		0.4
→	133	Jordan (99)	0.4	→	0.3
→	67	Kazakhstan (95)	0.9	→	0.6
←	85	Kenya (68)	0.8	←	0.8
←	—	Korea, DR (—)	0.6	←	
→	99	Korea, Rep. (99)	0.7	→	0.5
→	123	Kuwait (99)	0.6	→	0.4
←	97	Kyrgyzstan (96)	0.8	←	0.6
	107	Lao, PDR (58)	0.7		0.5
	13	Latvia (99)	0.9		0.7
	127	Lebanon (96)	0.4		0.3
	73	Lesotho (69)	0.7		0.5

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	ACTIVITY RATE GAP (women/men)		ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (women/men)
	—	Liberia (—)	0.7		
→	—	Libya (—)	0.4	→	
→	10	Lithuania (97)	0.9	→	0.7
→	85	Luxembourg (97)	0.7	→	0.5
→	—	Macao (China) (—)	0.8	→	
	49	Macedonia, FYR (97)	0.7		0.5
	73	Madagascar (63)	0.9		0.7
	85	Malawi (63)	0.1		0.7
	92	Malaysia (98)	0.6		0.4
→	67	Maldives (86)	0.7	→	
→	109	Mali (66)	0.9	→	0.7
→	91	Malta (99+)	0.5	→	0.5
	—	Mauritania (75)	0.7		0.5
→	105	Mauritius (99)	0.6	→	0.4
→	78	Mexico (94)	0.5	→	0.4
	19	Moldova (96)	0.9		0.6
←	55	Mongolia (96)	0.7	←	0.5
→	145	Morocco (78)	0.3	→	0.3
	62	Mozambique (61)	1.0		0.8
	—	Myanmar (73)	0.8		
	30	Namibia (86)	0.8		0.6
→	142	Nepal (55)	0.7	→	0.5
→	10	Netherlands (99+)	0.8	→	0.6
	—	Netherlands Antilles (—)	0.8		
	—	New Caledonia (—)	0.6		
→	9	New Zealand (99+)	0.9	→	0.7
	109	Nicaragua (74)	0.4		0.3
	133	Niger (55)	0.8		0.6
	139	Nigeria (63)	0.5		0.4
→	4	Norway (99+)	0.9	→	0.8
→	144	Oman (97)	0.3	→	0.2
→	145	Pakistan (60)	0.4	→	0.3
→	44	Panama (91)	0.7	→	0.6
	—	Papua New Guinea (73)	0.1		0.7
→	78	Paraguay (85)	0.8	→	0.4
→	62	Peru (86)	0.7	→	0.4
→	13	Philippines (77)	0.7	→	0.6
	30	Poland (99+)	0.8		0.6
→	25	Portugal (99+)	0.9	→	0.6
→	—	Puerto Rico (—)	0.7	→	
→	127	Qatar (97)	0.4	→	
	37	Romania (96)	0.8		0.7
	37	Russian Federation (97)	0.9		0.6
	2	Rwanda (51)	0.1		0.7
	114	Samoa (97)	0.5		0.4
←	118	Sao Tomé and Príncipe (78)	0.4	←	
→	145	Saudi Arabia (95)	0.2	→	0.2
	104	Senegal (72)	0.7		0.5
	153	Sierra Leone (—)	0.6		0.5
→	—	Singapore (—)	0.7	→	0.5
←	39	Slovakia (—)	0.8	←	0.6
→	30	Slovenia (99)	0.9	→	0.6

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	ACTIVITY RATE GAP (women/men)	ESTIMATED EARNED INCOME RATIO (women/men)	
	118	Solomon Islands (—)	0.7		0.5
	—	Somalia (—)	0.6		
←	39	South Africa (87)	0.6	←	0.5
→	10	Spain (99+)	0.7	→	0.5
←	92	Sri Lanka (—)	0.5	←	0.4
→	99	St. Lucia (96)	0.7	→	0.5
→	85	St. Vincent and the Grenadines (95)	0.7	→	0.5
	—	Sudan (81)	0.3		0.3
	55	Suriname (85)	0.5		
←	123	Swaziland (77)	0.4	←	0.3
	1	Sweden (99+)	0.1		0.8
→	52	Switzerland (99+)	0.9	→	0.6
→	127	Syrian Arab Republic (87)	0.5	→	0.3
	—	Tajikistan (86)	0.8		0.6
	30	Tanzania (70)	0.1		0.7
←	25	Thailand (—)	0.8	←	0.6
→	—	Timor-Leste (—)	0.7	→	
←	148	Togo (70)	0.6	←	0.4
→	—	Tonga (94)	0.6	→	0.5
→	44	Trinidad and Tobago (98)	0.6	→	0.5
→	114	Tunisia (95)	0.4	→	0.3
←	133	Turkey (92)	0.4	←	0.4
	—	Turkmenistan (—)	0.9		0.6
→	67	Uganda (63)	0.9	→	0.7
	30	Ukraine (97)	0.9		0.5
→	127	United Arab Emirates (98)	0.4	→	0.2
→	19	United Kingdom (99)	0.9	→	0.7
→	19	United States of America (99)	0.9	→	0.6
→	49	Uruguay (95)	0.8	→	0.6
	—	Uzbekistan (—)	0.8		0.6
	99	Vanuatu (85)	0.9		0.7
→	52	Venezuela (94)	0.7	→	0.5
	55	Viet Nam (90)	0.9		0.7
	—	Virgin Islands (USA) (—)	0.8		
	155	Yemen (64)	0.4		0.3
	92	Zambia (75)	0.8		0.6
←	99	Zimbabwe (76)	0.8	←	0.6

Sources: Activity rate gap (women/men): The UN Statistics Division Website (unstats.un.org/unsd/), February 2007.

Estimated earned income ratio (women/men): Human Development Report 2006, UNDP.

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2007

DEFINITION OF INDICATORS:

Activity rate gap (women/men): Female economic activity rate (the share of the female population ages 15 and older who supply, or are available to supply, labour for the production of goods and services) as a percentage of the male economic activity rate.
Last available data: 2005; evolution since 1990.

Estimated earned income ratio (women/men): Ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income.

Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated by UNDP on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (purchasing power parity in USD).
Last available data: 1991-2004.

GENDER EQUITY

Women's empowerment

Complete table at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2007

References

CURRENT SITUATION
(latest available data)

- Better situation
- Above average
- Below average
- Worse situation
- Insufficient data

EVOLUTION
(since 1990 or closest available year)

- ➔ Significant progress
- ➔ Slight progress
- || Stagnant
- ➔ Slight regression
- ➔ Significant regression

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS (%)	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS (%)	WOMEN IN DECISION- MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL (%)	SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN (%)
—	—	Afghanistan (—)			10	27
←	97	Albania (95)			5	7
➔	127	Algeria (95)			11	6
—	—	Andorra (—)			33	29
➔	109	Angola (—)			6	15
←	—	Antigua and Barbuda (—)			15	11
➔	39	Argentina (94)	55	25	8	35
	92	Armenia (96)			0	5
➔	13	Australia (99)	55	37	20	25
➔	30	Austria (99+)	46	28	35	32
➔	73	Azerbaijan (91)			15	11
	16	Bahamas (—)		40	27	20
—	138	Bahrain (99)			9	3
➔	109	Bangladesh (57)	12	23	8	15
➔	5	Barbados (99)	52	43	29	13
—	55	Belarus (97)			10	29
➔	19	Belgium (99+)	48	30	21	35
	73	Belize (91)	52	31	6	7
➔	148	Benin (73)			19	7
←	—	Bhutan (69)			0	3
➔	49	Bolivia (80)	40	36	7	17
—	—	Bosnia and Herzegovina (—)			11	14
➔	55	Botswana (91)	53	31	27	11
➔	25	Brazil (89)	53	34	11	9
—	—	Brunei Darussalam (97)			9	
➔	19	Bulgaria (97)	61	33	24	22
➔	118	Burkina Faso (71)			15	12
—	71	Burundi (56)			11	31
➔	78	Cambodia (59)	33	14	7	0
	133	Cameroon (70)			11	9
➔	16	Canada (99)	56	36	23	21
➔	78	Cape Verde (92)			19	15
➔	148	Central African Republic (—)			10	11
—	148	Chad (43)			12	
➔	73	Chile (99)	52	24	17	15
➔	78	China (93)			6	20
➔	16	Colombia (89)	50	38	36	8
—	—	Comoros (72)				3
—	133	Congo, DR (—)			13	8
➔	142	Congo, Rep. (80)			15	9
➔	55	Costa Rica (96)	40	26	25	39
➔	153	Cote d'Ivoire (77)			17	9
—	25	Croatia (97)	52	23	33	23
➔	55	Cuba (99)			16	36
➔	62	Cyprus (99+)	45	15	0	14
➔	44	Czech Republic (99)	52	28	11	16

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS (%)	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS (%)	WOMEN IN DECISION- MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL (%)	SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN (%)
→	7	Denmark (99+)	52	25	33 →	37 →
→	127	Djibouti (78)			5 →	11 →
←	—	Dominica (94)			0 ←	13 →
→	62	Dominican Republic (85)	50		14 →	20 →
—	30	Ecuador (81)	49	34	14 →	25 →
→	139	Egypt (90)	30	9	6 →	2 =
—	44	El Salvador (80)	45	33	35 →	33 →
→	—	Equatorial Guinea (59)			5 =	18 →
—	139	Eritrea (67)			18 =	22 =
→	19	Estonia (99)	67	35	15 →	19 →
→	114	Ethiopia (50)			6 ←	22 →
—	99	Fiji (99)			9 =	
→	2	Finland (99+)	54	28	47 →	38 →
→	67	France (99+)			18 →	12 →
—	—	French Polynesia (—)				10 →
—	114	Gabon (82)			12 →	13 →
—	118	Gambia (70)			20 →	9 →
→	62	Georgia (95)	63	26	22 →	9 →
→	5	Germany (99+)	50	35	46 →	32 →
—	92	Ghana (66)			12 =	11 →
→	52	Greece (99+)	49	27	6 =	13 →
→	—	Grenada (92)			40 →	27 →
=	118	Guatemala (72)			25 →	8 ←
→	109	Guinea (68)			15 →	19 →
→	123	Guinea-Bissau (—)			38 →	14 →
—	85	Guyana (81)			22 →	
→	—	Haiti (—)			25 →	22 →
—	78	Honduras (76)	36	22	14 ←	
—	39	Hong Kong (China) (—)	40	27		29 →
→	39	Hungary (97)	61	34	12 →	4 =
—	7	Iceland (99+)	55	29	27 →	26 →
←	148	India (71)			3 ←	11 =
→	107	Indonesia (85)			11 →	10 =
→	105	Iran, Islamic Rep. (91)	33	13	7 →	13 =
=	—	Iraq (79)			19 =	4 =
→	44	Ireland (99+)	51	29	21 →	8 =
—	—	Isle of Man (—)				33 →
—	25	Israel (99+)	54	29	17 →	
→	71	Italy (99)	45	21	8 =	14 →
→	78	Jamaica (95)			18 →	17 →
→	85	Japan (99+)	46	10	13 →	6 →
→	133	Jordan (99)			11 →	12 =
→	67	Kazakhstan (95)			18 →	9 →
=	85	Kenya (68)			10 →	10 ←
—	—	Kiribati (88)			0 →	10 →
—	—	Korea, DR (—)				20 →
←	99	Korea, Rep. (99)	38	7	6 →	0 ←
→	123	Kuwait (99)			0 ←	13 →
→	97	Kyrgyzstan (96)			13 →	7 →
←	107	Lao, PDR (58)			0 ←	2 =
→	13	Latvia (99)	64	42	24 →	23 →
→	127	Lebanon (96)			7 →	25 →
→	73	Lesotho (69)			28 →	5 =
—	—	Liberia (—)			14 →	5 →
—	—	Libya (—)				13 →
—	—	Liechtenstein (—)			20 →	6 →
→	10	Lithuania (97)	68	42	15 →	24 →
→	85	Luxembourg (97)			14 →	25 →

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS (%)	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS (%)	WOMEN IN DECISION- MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL (%)	SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN (%)
—	—	Macao (China) (—)				19 →
—	49	Macedonia, FYR (97)	53	28	17	3
→	73	Madagascar (63)			6 →	22 →
—	85	Malawi (63)			14 →	
→	92	Malaysia (98)	40	23	9 →	17 →
→	67	Maldives (86)	40	15	12 =	7 →
→	109	Mali (66)			19 →	28 →
→	91	Malta (99+)	39	16	15 →	10 →
—	—	Marshall Islands (94)			0	23 →
→	—	Mauritania (75)			9 →	35 →
→	105	Mauritius (99)			8 =	18 →
—	—	Mayotte (—)				14 →
→	78	Mexico (94)	42	25	9 →	12 →
—	—	Micronesia, Fed. Sts. (—)				0 =
→	19	Moldova (96)	66	39	11 →	21 →
—	—	Monaco (—)			0	11 →
—	55	Mongolia (96)	66	30	6 =	
—	145	Morocco (78)			6 →	
—	62	Mozambique (61)			13 =	
—	—	Myanmar (73)				9 →
→	30	Namibia (86)	55	30	19 →	9 =
—	—	Nauru (—)			0	38 =
→	142	Nepal (55)			7 →	37 →
→	10	Netherlands (99+)	48	26	36 →	15 →
→	9	New Zealand (99+)	52	36	23 →	17 →
—	109	Nicaragua (74)			14 →	12
→	133	Niger (55)			23 →	27 →
—	139	Nigeria (63)			10 →	
—	—	Niue (—)				6
—	—	Northern Mariana Islands (—)				7 =
—	4	Norway (99+)	50	29	44 =	
←	144	Oman (97)			10 →	0 ←
→	145	Pakistan (60)	26	2	6 →	32 →
—	—	Palau (—)			13	29 →
—	44	Panama (91)	51	39	14 →	2
—	—	Papua New Guinea (73)				15 →
→	78	Paraguay (85)			31 →	20 =
—	62	Peru (86)	44	19	12 =	21
→	13	Philippines (77)	61	58	25 =	17 →
←	30	Poland (99+)	61	34	6 ←	0 =
—	25	Portugal (99+)	52	32	17 =	
—	—	Puerto Rico (—)				1 =
—	127	Qatar (97)			8 →	
—	37	Romania (96)	57	29	13 →	
—	37	Russian Federation (97)	64	38	0 ←	0
—	2	Rwanda (51)			36 →	
—	114	Samoa (97)			8 =	
—	—	San Marino (—)			13	
—	118	Sao Tomé and Príncipe (—)			14 →	
—	145	Saudi Arabia (95)	6	31	0 =	31
—	104	Senegal (72)			21 →	
—	—	Serbia and Montenegro (—) ¹			0	
—	—	Seychelles (—)			13 ←	
—	153	Sierra Leone (—)			13 →	
—	—	Singapore (—)	45	26	0 ←	26
—	39	Slovakia (—)	61	32	0 ←	32
—	30	Slovenia (99)	57	34	6	34
—	118	Solomon Islands (—)			0 =	

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	GEI RANKING	COUNTRIES (BCI value, 0-100)	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS (%)	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS (%)	WOMEN IN DECISION- MAKING POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL (%)	SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN (%)
—	39	South Africa (87)			41 →	
→	10	Spain (99+)	47	32	50 →	36 →
→	92	Sri Lanka (—)	46	21	10 =	24 →
←	—	St. Kitts and Nevis (99)			0 ←	7 →
—	99	St. Lucia (96)			8 →	8
—	85	St. Vincent and the Gren. (95)			20 ←	
—	—	Sudan (81)			3 =	
—	55	Suriname (85)	51	28	12 ←	28
—	123	Swaziland (77)			13 →	
—	1	Sweden (99+)	51	31	52 →	31
→	52	Switzerland (99+)	46	27	14 →	25 →
—	127	Syrian Arab Republic (87)			6 →	
—	—	Tajikistan (86)			3 =	
—	30	Tanzania (70)	32	49	15 →	49
—	25	Thailand (—)	53	28	8 →	28
—	—	Timor-Leste (—)			22	
—	148	Togo (70)			20 →	
—	44	Trinidad and Tobago (98)	54	38	18 →	38
—	114	Tunisia (95)			7 →	
—	133	Turkey (92)	31	7	4 =	7
—	—	Turkmenistan (—)			10 →	
—	—	Tuvalu (89)			0	
—	67	Uganda (63)			23 →	
—	30	Ukraine (97)	60	43	6 →	43
→	127	United Arab Emirates (98)	25	8	6 →	23 →
→	19	United Kingdom (99)	46	33	29 →	20 →
—	19	United States of America (99)	55	42	14	42
—	49	Uruguay (95)	53	35	0 ←	35
—	—	Uzbekistan (—)			4 =	
—	99	Vanuatu (85)			8 →	
—	52	Venezuela (94)	61	27	14 →	27
—	55	Viet Nam (90)			12 →	
—	123	West Bank and Gaza (96)	35	11	3	21 →
—	155	Yemen (64)	15	4	→	4
—	92	Zambia (75)			25 →	
—	99	Zimbabwe (76)			15 →	

Note: (1) Prior to separation.

Sources: Female professional and technical workers: Human Development Report 2006, UNDP.
Female legislators, senior officials and managers: Human Development Report 2006, UNDP.

Women in decision-making positions in government at ministerial level: Human Development Report 1997, UNDP and Human Development Report 2006, UNDP.
Seats in parliament held by women: IPU Database, January, 2007. (www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm)

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2007

DEFINITION OF INDICATORS:

Female professional and technical workers (as % of total positions): Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals.
Latest available data taken from ILO Laborsta Database (March, 2006) as published by Human Development Report 2006, UNDP.

Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total positions): Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include legislators, senior government officials, traditional chiefs and heads of villages, senior officials of special interest organizations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.
Latest available data taken from ILO Laborsta Database (March, 2006) as published by Human Development Report 2006, UNDP.

Women in decision-making positions in government at ministerial level (% of total positions): Women as a percentage of total decision-making positions in government. Data were provided by states based on their definition of national executive and may therefore include women serving as ministers and vice ministers and those holding other ministerial positions, including parliamentary secretaries.
Last available data: 2004; evolution since 1995.

Seats in parliament held by women (% of seats): Seats held by women in a lower or single house, where relevant, as percentage of total seats.
Last available data: 2005; evolution since 1997.

GENDER

A worldwide gap

The Gender Equity Index (GEI) designed by Social Watch to monitor the evolution of the situation of women around the world encompasses three basic dimensions: education, economic activity and empowerment. The index makes explicit the gaps between men and women, reveals what deficiencies there are, and shows the evolution of the situation in different countries. The overall picture is that at the present time no country has achieved gender equity, and that progress everywhere is slow.

Education

It is true that good progress has been made in narrowing the gender gap in this dimension, to the point that in many countries there is now no literacy gap and no inequity in enrolment in the different levels of education. But taking the world as a whole there is still a long way to go before equality can be established. Two out of every three people who are illiterate are women, and most children who do not go to school or who drop out are girls. In countries where the level of enrolment in primary education is low, it is common for parents to send their sons to school at the expense of their daughters.

In the countries in the better relative situation the impediments to females entering formal education have been overcome, and indeed there are now more girls enrolled in the system than boys. This difference is seen in primary and secondary education, and is even more marked in tertiary education. The higher the level of education, the more females there are in the system. However, the situation is very different in the group of countries where inequity is greater. Literacy rates for men are higher – on average, for every 100 men who can read and write, there are 68 women who can do so – and the higher the level of education, the wider the gap in favour of men. At the tertiary level, there are only 40 women enrolled for every 100 men.

At the present time the regions in a more favourable situation as regards gender equity in education are North America, Europe, Latin America and to a lesser extent Central Asia. For example, all the countries in Latin America, apart from Guatemala, are in the better relative positions. The regions with the most countries in the worse relative situation group in this respect are Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

As to the evolution of this dimension at a global level, in more than half the countries of the world, progress towards the goal of achieving gender equity in education has stagnated. On the other hand, more than 60 countries (out of 156 for which information is available) have progressed to some extent. There are also some worrying cases where inequity is on the rise, namely Eritrea, the Cayman Islands, Tajikistan and Tonga, and of these Eritrea is the most alarming case, as it has regressed so much that it is now among the worst in the world in this respect.

Empowerment

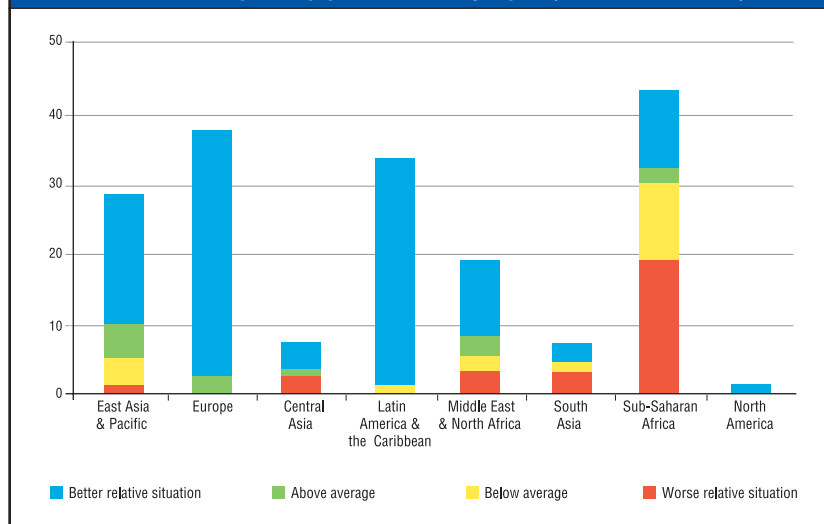
The spheres of political power and decision making in economic and social affairs are still mostly dominated by men. Some progress has been made in these areas, above all in implementing quotas for women's participation in legislative

bodies, but equity between men and women is still far away. In mid-2007, on average only 17.9%¹ of representatives in parliaments were women. This figure shows there is marked inequity in politics, but beyond that it also reflects a serious weakness in democracy. There is deep-rooted and widespread inequality, as can be seen from the fact that there are hardly any women heads of state in the world and very few women in executive and management positions. Some progress has been made, but inequity is still very much a fact of modern life.

The averages of each indicator in the GEI are very significant. Even in countries in the better

¹ In countries that have a two-tier system, these data are just for the lower house (members of parliament or representatives). If both houses were considered the proportion of women would probably be even lower. See: <www.ipu.org/english/home.htm>.

Current situation of the gender gap in education by region (number of countries)



Current situation and evolution of the gender gap in education (number of countries)

	←	←		→	→	Total
Countries in worse situation	0	1	2	6	14	23
Countries below average	0	1	2	5	8	16
Countries above average	0	0	3	5	3	11
Countries in better situation	0	2	81	21	2	106
Total	0	4	88	37	27	156

Averages by indicator of countries in better and worse relative situations of the gender gap in education

		Literacy ratio gap (women/men)	Net primary enrolment ratio gap (women/men)	Net secondary enrolment ratio gap (women/men)	Gross tertiary enrolment ratio gap (women/men)
Worse relative situation	Average	0.68	0.82	0.61	0.40
	Number of countries	18	23	19	25
Better relative situation	Average	1.01	1.01	1.07	1.42
	Number of countries	64	109	104	101
Total	Average	0.93	0.97	0.98	1.12
	Number of countries	106	164	148	157

Averages by indicator of countries in better and worse relative situations in women's empowerment		Female professional and technical workers (%)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (%)	Women in decision-making positions in government at ministerial level (%)	Seats in parliament held by women (%)
Worse relative situation	Average	31.8	11.4	8.2	9.1
	Number of countries	14	14	24	33
Better relative situation	Average	56.7	39	29.2	26.1
	Number of countries	8	9	15	14
Total	Average	48.2	28.3	16.5	17.9
	Number of countries	81	81	132	144

relative situation, women occupy only a quarter of the seats in parliament and less than a third of decision-making positions at ministerial level. Thus even in the more advanced countries women are nowhere near being equal. Decisions should be taken and concrete measures implemented to reduce inequity in access to positions of power not just in a given group of countries but in all the countries and regions of the world.

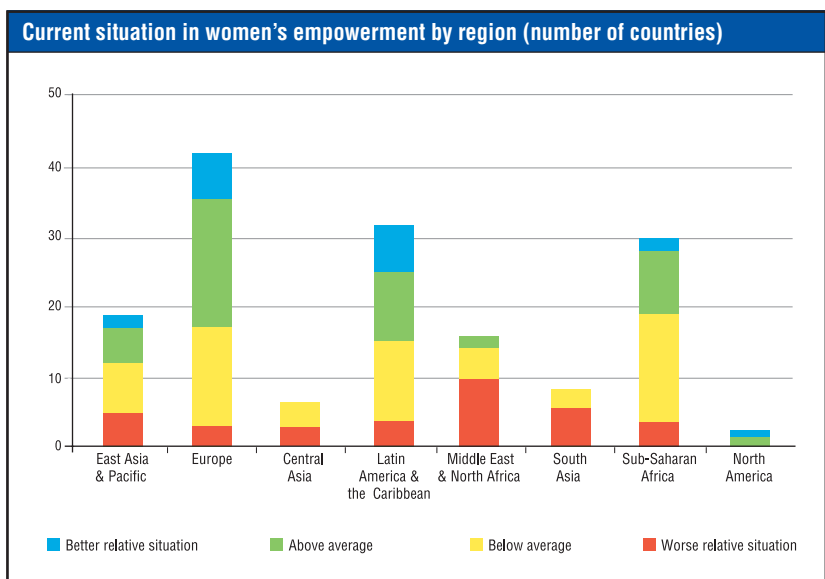
A country does not have to be rich in economic resources or have high levels of general well-being to be able to take measures to empower women. Indeed, the situation in the wealthiest regions of the world shows that economic development does not necessarily lead to gender equity. North America and Europe do not present a homogenous panorama in terms of the empowerment of women, as some of these countries are in the better relative situation but many others are in a worse condition. When it comes to gender equity, political will can make the difference.

In short, there are a variety of situations in all the regions. The most problematic regions are the Middle East and North Africa, where no country is in the better relative situation group.

In recent years the general situation has been improving, with progress observed in 82 of the 99 countries for which information is available. However, there has been slight regression in nine countries and one, Albania, regressed significantly. Progress in this area is fragile, as is clear from the fact that the indicators tend to fluctuate. Most of the changes from one year to another are due to changes in executive and parliamentary posts at election time, which has an immediate effect on the percentage of women in decision-making spaces. Several countries, most notably Rwanda and also Spain, have moved towards greater equity by taking concrete measures like the setting of political quotas.

Economic activity

Gender inequity in economic activity is one of the causes of the feminization of poverty. It is true that an increasing number of women are coming into the world of remunerated work, but this cannot hide the fact that their access to employment is restricted or that there is a wide pay gap since women earn considerably less than men. This difference in levels in remuneration is not confined to



Current situation and evolution in women's empowerment (number of countries)

	←	↶		↷	→	Total
Countries in worse situation	0	1	2	6	14	23
Countries below average	0	1	2	5	8	16
Countries above average	0	0	3	5	3	11
Countries in better situation	0	2	81	21	2	106
Total	0	4	88	37	27	156

Averages by indicator of countries in better and worse situations of the gender gap in economic activity

		Activity rate gap (women/men)	Estimated earned income ratio (women/men)
Worse relative situation	Average	0.45	0.33
	Number of countries	41	36
Better relative situation	Average	0.89	0.67
	Number of countries	54	53
Total	Average	0.70	0.53
	Number of countries	183	160

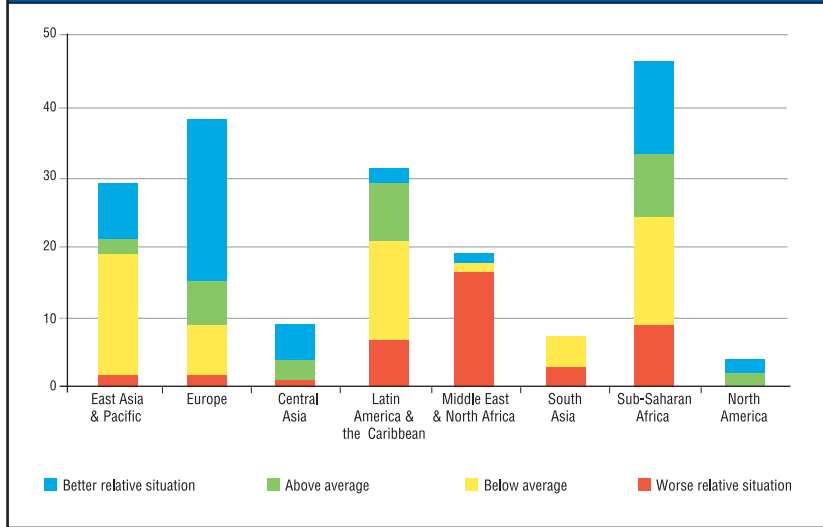
the countries in the worse relative situation group. In the European Union progress in gender equity has been made, but according to the European Commission women's earnings are still on average 15% lower than men's.

The gap between men's and women's remuneration can be summed up as follows: in the group of countries with the greatest inequity, women's pay is on average one third of what men receive, and in the more equitable countries, they earn two thirds of what men earn. It is clear that even in the better cases, equity is still a long way off. When it comes to economic activity rates, in the countries in the better relative situation group, the gap is 0.89 (where 1 would mean equality), whereas in the worse relative situation group of countries, the figure is 0.45.

In the economic activity dimension the most worrying situation is again to be found in the Middle East and North Africa, where in all the dimensions considered, gender inequity is a serious problem. The overwhelming majority of the countries in these regions are in the worse relative situation, and there are very few exceptions like Israel and to a lesser extent Djibouti, where the situation is better. The countries of South Asia are also among the least equitable. An overall view of the situation shows that there is almost no region in which all the countries are above the world average. This clearly indicates that gender inequity in economic activity is a worldwide and persistent phenomenon.

In the economic activity dimension of gender inequity, more countries are stagnant or regressing than are progressing. Among those that have regressed there are some in the worse relative situation, which is cause for serious concern. They are Botswana, Egypt, Georgia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sri Lanka. The overall picture is that most countries are not advancing towards a solution to this problem. ■

Current situation of the gender gap situation in economic activity by region (number of countries)



Current situation and evolution of the gender gap in economic activity (number of countries)

	←	↶		→	↷	Total
Countries in worse situation	5	5	10	14	14	41
Countries below average	3	7	21	5	10	58
Countries above average	2	2	14	5	1	30
Countries in better situation	1	3	25	21	20	54
Total	11	17	70	37	45	183